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VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

ALWAYS FOR LIBERTY, AND THE PUBLICK GOOD.

ALEXANDER PURDIE, PRINTER.

AS *an army without cavalry is, in all countries, a very defective machine, but in this province, circumſtanced as it is, it is impoſſible to carry on the ſervice, with any tolerable degree of credit and ſucceſs, without a certain proportion of this ſpecies of troops, general* LEE *begs leave to addreſs himſelf to the young gentlemen of the different counties, entreating that they will form themſelves into companies of* LIGHT DRAGOONS, *conſiſting of one captain, one lieutenant, one cornet, two ſerjeants, two corporals, and a trumpet or horn ſounder. As it is intended, and hoped, that the whole will be compoſed of* GENTLEMEN VOLUNTEERS, *it will not be expected that they ſhould receive any pay; but, at the ſame time, as it is not reaſonable that they ſhould put themſelves to the expenſe of maintaining their horſes, they are to be allowed rations for them, as well as for themſelves. Their arms ſhould be, a* ſhort rifled carbine, *a* light pike, *of eight feet long, and a* tomhawk. *General* LEE *is confident, if the young gentlemen approve and adopt this ſcheme, they will not only do great honour to themſelves, but very important ſervice to their country.*

To Mr. PURDIE.

SIR,

WHILE *independence* makes ſuch a buſtle in this colony, permit a private man to offer a few crude obſervations on *dependence*,

And oblige your humble ſervant,

C. D.

——O toties ſervos! quæ bellua ruptis,
Cum ſemel effugit, reddit ſu prava catenis.

HOR.

IT is an old remark, that in all ſubjects which admit of controverſy much time and diſputation might be ſaved if the terms employed in diſcuſſing them were previouſly ſettled and defined. In controverſies that deeply engage our paſſions and prejudices, ſuch accuracy is ſeldom found. It cannot, therefore, be reaſonably expected, in the preſent momentous queſtion of *independence*; which, nevertheleſs, is ſo eſpecially influenced by the want of it, that I believe our differences would wholly ſubſide could the errours and prejudices be removed which ſome of us have attached to *independence* and *republican government*, on the one hand, and to *dependence* and the *conſtitution*, on the other. We ſeem determined to view the evil in the firſt, and the good in the laſt of theſe ſubjects, ſeparately; and when we find neither in ſufficient abundance, our imaginations are fruitful in creating them. When one would have proved the auſpicious divinity of Neptune, by ſhewing the votive tables which had been hung up by thoſe who had eſcaped ſhipwreck, but ſhow me, ſaid another, pertinently, a liſt of thoſe that are drowned. I have been frequently reminded of this repartee when I have heard men fondly laviſh their praiſes on the advantages of our former golden days, without ſeeming ſenſible that they were chequered with the ſmalleſt difadvantage. From the abilities of thoſe who are engaged in ſtating the true value of independence, I hope that our minds will ſoon become acceſſible to its benefits, as well as its evils. This, ſurely, may be fairly required in every caſe. As an American, I have, ſo far as my unequal knowledge would permit, pondered theſe unſpeakably intereſting ſubjects, anxiouſly and impartially; and I confeſs, that I cannot diſcover thoſe charms in our dependence on Great Britain with which ſome are ſo much captivated. Its advantages appear to me to have been negative, the condition itſelf to have been not *freedom*, *but merely not ſlavery*, and its origin to have been the work of uſurpation and tyranny.

If Britain condeſcended to allow us juſt ſo much *perſonal liberty* as *not* to prevent *induſtry* and *population*, her motives were ſimilar to thoſe of the farmer, who cultivates his fields and improves his flocks: All was done with a view to the *market*. The principal reaſons which have induced me to take this view of our connexion with Britain now follow.

I find, that until we were able to ſupport ourſelves we ſubſiſted not by the aids of the *Engliſh crown*, and ſtill leſs by thoſe of the Engliſh parliament, but by thoſe of private adventurers. In our charter of 1606, in which compact the *king* and the *colony* were the ſole parties, foreigners were indulged with unlimited trade to the colonies, on paying 5 per cent. on the value of their exports and imports*. In that of 1609, the colony was freed from "all "ſubſidies and cuſtoms for 21 years, and "from all *impoſitions* and *taxes for ever*¶." Theſe privileges were amply and ſolemnly ratifiedin the charter of 1611-12‖.

I cannot find that the name of a colony or plantation occurs in any act of parliament, for 66 years after we had enjoyed our charter-rights, as ſtipulated with the crown (not the parliament) of England; viz. in the year 1672, which gave birth to the famous Navigation Act. By this act, no foreign commodity could be brought to the colonies but what was ſhipped in *England*, *Berwick*, or *Wales*, in *Engliſh built ſhipping*, whereof the *maſter* and three fourths of the *mariners* muſt *be Engliſh;* nor could certain productions of the colonies be carried to any but the ſame places, under the ſame circumſtances. Theſe productions (commonly called enumerated commodities) were in fact *all the ſtaple* articles which the colonies, in that early period, afforded. They were ſugar, tobacco, cotton, indigo, and dying woods. In the 4th of queen Anne, rice and moloſſes having become conſiderable objects, were tacked to the enumerated commodities; nor was it till the third of George II. that the parliament, having little uſe for rice, and finding the colony of South Carolina to be on the brink of bankrupcy and ruin, permitted, moſt graciouſly, that it might be carried to foreign ports, ſouthward of Cape Finiſterre, *provided*, however, it was carried in ſhips navigated *according to law*.

In the reigns of George I. and II. the liſt of enumerated commodities was increaſed, by the addition of tar, pitch, turpentine, maſts, yards, boltſprits, hemp, copper ore, beaver ſkins, and *other furs*. Many of theſe articles, moreover, were loaded with enormous duties.

It appears, then, that while we remained fit objects of a tender care and compaſſion we were ſtrangers to the pretended parent; but, as ſoon as our valuable productions awakened her rapacity and avarice, we inſtantly fell victims to the ſtepmother. It appears, that, not content with doing away our rights, in order to ſecure an invaluable monopoly to her own commerce, by that firſt and moſt flagrant uſurpation of power, this parent-parliament has vigilantly watched our progreſs; and when our induſtry has furniſhed a new ſtaple for trade, ſhe has been as often prompted to repeat the oppreſſion. The power, however, had been artfully exerciſed, under the ſpecious title of commercial regulation, until the preſent reign, when **** let Milton ſay,

——————One did ariſe
Of proud ambitious heart, who, not content
With fair equality, fraternal ſtate,
Will arrogate dominion, undeſerv'd,
Over his brethren, and quite diſpoſſeſs
Concord, and law of nature, from the earth.
Hunting ——————
With war, and hoſtile ſnares, ſuch as refuſe
Subjection to his empire tyrannous.——

Next to the productions of our ſoil, the attention of parliament has been directed to thoſe of our art and ingenuity; but the efforts of theſe have been ſo effectually checked, by their ſyſtem of American government, that they have had few occaſions to interfere. Such as have offered have not been overlooked. To whatever extent the colonies would have carried the manufacture of iron and furs, their natural produce, they are abſolutely forbidden to erect ſlitting mills, and their permiſſion of felt and hat-making is qualified with ſo many difficulties, and exceſſive penalties, as reduce it almoſt to nothing.

This excluſive preference of the Britiſh nation ſo nearly affects their intereſt, and vanity, that thoſe of them who are eſteemed our beſt friends ſeem inſenſible to its humiliating effects on the wretched coloniſt.

Lord Chatham would not tax us, but he would not permit us to "manufacture a hobnail."

Governour Pownal, with all his moderation and goodwiſl to the colonies, has the following *friendly* note in the 201ſt page of his adminiſtration of the colonies; where, ſtating the improbability that the colonies could, for a long time, vie with Britain in manufacturing for foreign or home conſumption, he ſays, "And yet, "after all, ſhould any thing of this ſort

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* *Art.* xiii.—¶ *Art.* xix.—‖ *Art.* xx. xvi.

"extend itſelf to a degree that interfered "with the exports of Britain to the colo-"nies, the ſame *duties of an exciſe* which "lie on the manufactures of Great Bri-"tain, levied on thoſe of the colonies, "would ſoon reſtore the balance. This "conſideration, one might imagine, "would induce thoſe who are prudent "in America to adviſe *the reſt* to mode-"ration in their oppoſition." There is ſomething killingly contemptuous in that expreſſion *the reſt*, eſpecially as it is part of a threat. This ſentiment of one of our *Britiſh fathers* reſembles, methinks, that of the inſulting Peſcennius to the ſuppliant people of Judea: You pray that I would not tax your lands ſo high, and I would tax the very air you breathe!

The foregoing ruinous innovations of parliament commenced at a time when we were not able to reſiſt them, and, by a habit of ſubmiſſion, became familiar; nay, to ſome, it would ſeem pleaſing, ſo that nothing but the bane of corruption ſeemed wanting to have ſunk us into irrecoverable ſervility. Fortunately, however, the Britiſh Lion has rouſed us, before we were prepared for his fangs, by that dangerous purveyor.

In contemplating the conſequences of ſuch an unimportant, debaſing ſtate of ſubjection, a philoſopher might venture to pronounce, that the national character would be fixed at a very low ſtandard; nor would he be miſtaken: Nothing can be more inſipid than a review of the hiſtory of theſe colonies for a century paſt. Amongſt the firſt ſettlers, indeed, ſome ſparks of enterpriſe and vigour appeared, which ſtill engage our feelings; but theſe have been extinguiſhed, ever ſince we moved in parliamentary trammels. An intelligent inquirer would ſearch our hiſtory in vain for thoſe intereſting ſcenes wherein the virtue and capacity of the hero and the ſtateſman are diſplayed; he would find no traces of the philoſopher, the poet, or the artiſt. The ſeat of the empire of wealth, of literature, and arts, was in Britain *. She ſtood an inſuperable barrier between us and the poliſhed world, who, dazzled with the view of the primary planet, either knew not, or diſregarded, the humble ſatellites which ſerved to increaſe her ſplendour.

If this be our boaſted connexion and dependence on Britain, I cannot think it an enviable ſtate. So long as I continue to prefer national eminence and virtue to inſignificancy, inſipidity, and ignorance, ſo long as I continue to prefer a free and generous commerce with all nations to a commerce ruinouſly circumſcribed, for the ſole emolument of one, ſo long ſhall I eſteem *dependence* a misfortune, and its converſe, if not the certain ſource of a very great benefit, at leaſt a reſcue from a very great evil.

* *The pencil of* Weſt, *and the elegant ingenuity of* Wright, *find London, and not America, the proper theatre for their exerciſe. The works of dr.* Franklin *were publiſhed in London, and it is among a very few of the learned only that he is called the* American philoſopher. *May one be hardy enough to affirm, that knowledge and ingenuity have been more advanced in America, even under the lowering aſpect of war, ſince the laſt revival of the political conteſt, than in all the former part of the century?*

LONDON, *January* 9.

A COMMODORE, with ſix line of battle ſhips and eight frigates, will ſail, we are told, to America, the beginning of March next; the above ſhips are to take on board their full complement of marines, and are to be laden as deep as poſſible, with proviſions, &c.

Preſs warrants are ſent out to admiral Graves, to preſs all American ſeamen.

A compact is lately ſigned between our court and that of three Northern powers, by which they have ſtipulated to furniſh Great Britain, between them, with 60,000 troops, the better to enable the latter to carry on the continental war.

The council, it is ſaid, is much agitated with contrary opinions ſince general Burgoyne's arrival from Boſton; ſome, we are told, are for conciliatory meaſures.

By a letter from Rochfort, we are aſſured 13 frigates are fitting out at that port only for their American ſettlements, each of which is to carry over land forces.

Preſs warrants are expected to be iſſued out ſoon, as the captains of all the outward bound ſhips have been very ſolicitous to procure protections.

Orders have been ſent to Plymouth, for all the guardſhips there to take on board their full complement of men, as in time of war.

Orders have been ſent to all the out ports, to be very cautious and ſtrict in examining all perſons and veſſels, &c. that may be judged the leaſt ſuſpicious.

Orders are given for a quantity of beef and pork, ſufficient for ten ſhips of the line, for ſix months, to be got ready as ſoon as poſſible.

Several tranſports are brought up to the Tower in order to take in cannon, balls, and other warlike ſtores, for Boſton; which tranſports are to be convoyed by ſix men of war, to prevent their being taken by the provincials.

A ſmall veſſel will be deſpatched to America this week, with orders for all the tranſports that have delivered their cargoes at Boſton, &c. to leave that place immediately, and return to England with all expedition.

Some diſtinguiſhed members of the minority have, it is confidently ſaid, been offered to have their names inſerted in the commiſſion appointing delegates to pardon the American colonies, which ſeveral of them have accepted.

A correſpondent ſays, that premiums of enſurance on ſhipping, eſpecially to the weſtward, are as high now as at any time in a French or Spaniſh war.

WORCESTER, *April* 12.

ON Thurſday the 4th inſtant the body of major-general Warren was found about three feet under ground, on Bunker's hill. It was afterwards carried to Boſton, and on Monday laſt interred with the honours and reſpect due to ſo illuſtrious a hero.

It is reported, from different quarters, that Quebeck was taken by ſtorm laſt month, and that our loſs is computed to be 600 men killed and wounded. However, it does not amount to a certainty.

NEW YORK, *April* 15.

SATURDAY laſt his excellency general Waſhington arrived here from Cambridge, attended by mr. Palfrey and mr. Moyland, his aids-de-camp, Horatio Gates, eſq; adjutant-general, and ſeveral other gentlemen of diſtinction.

Admiral Hopkins, with the continental fleet under his command, arrived at New London laſt Saturday morning from a cruiſe, and brought in with him a large quantity of cannon, mortars, &c. which he took at New Providence, as alſo the governour of that iſland. He alſo carried in with him a bomb brig and three tenders belonging to capt. Wallace's fleet, which he took off Block iſland; and we hear the admiral, and ſome part of the fleet, fell in with his majeſty's ſhip the Glaſgow of 20 guns, the morning before he arrived, with whom he had a very hot engagement.

April 18. Since our laſt a conſiderable number of troops have arrived here from New England. As great numbers of the inhabitants have moved into the country, many of their houſes are taken up for the ſoldiers. The behaviour of the New England ſoldiers is decent, and their civility to the inhabitants very commendable; they attend prayers, with their chaplain, evening and morning regularly, in which their officers ſet the example. On Lord's day they attend publick worſhip twice, and their deportment in the houſe of God is ſuch as becomes the place.

Though the ſeaſon is ſo far advanced, yet the great number of troops that has lately arrived, and the uncommon ſeverity of the weather, have occaſioned ſuch a demand for fuel, that oak wood ſells for 30s. per cord, and nut for 40s.

The firſt diviſion of the miniſterial fleet, conſiſting of the Fowey and Nautilus, with 68 tranſports, from Boſton, ſailed for Halifax on the Monday preceding the 1ſt of April. The ſecond diviſion, conſiſting of admiral Shuldham in the Chatham, the Centurion, and the Lively, with 62 tranſports, ſailed the Thurſday after, for the ſouthward, not half manned, and had but ſhort allowance for 14 days. The Renown, of 50 guns, the Senegal, of 28, and the Hope, of 16, remain below; but have moved from their ſtation in King-road, off the light-houſe, for fear of our fire rafts. The Niger man of war is alſo gone to Halifax; and it is ſaid, by a veſſel from London to the fleet, that 50 merchantmen, loaded, were bound to Boſton.

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 3.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, *to his friend in* Virginia, *dated April* 22, 1776.

WE have all the debates in parliament, by which it appears that the determination of Court is, firſt to conquer, and then to grant pardons to thoſe they chooſe; and for this purpoſe, only, are the commiſſioners declared to be ſent. This is the oſtenſible plan, but we are informed they are to bribe through thick and thin to procure the betraying of America; ſo that it behoves all men to watch with moſt attentive conſideration the conduct of thoſe intruſted with the publick concerns, whether colonial or continental. Their laſt act of parliament is a curious piece of retroſpective injuſtice. After declaring the 13 colonies in rebellion, and without his majeſty's protection, and our property made ſeizable wherever found on the water, it goes on to give legal ſanction to all the violences, robberies, &c. &c. that their people had committed previous to the paſſing that act. The Congreſs have, in conſequence of this, recommended the fitting out privateers to cruiſe on Britiſh property. It may be depended on, as fact, that the owners of the Scotch factors have been deſired by adminiſtration to make no noiſe about their debts in America, for that they (the miniſtry) would ſee their debts paid *by forfeiting American eſtates*. Thus we may account for the meaning of the intercepted letter lately publiſhed in the Virginia Gazette, wherein the factor is deſired to *make out* a liſt of debts and ſend them to Scotland; and thus theſe harpies, after having already pillaged a great part of the property of Virginia, are now *making out accounts*, under Court auſpices, by which all the remaining property of the country is to become theirs.

Laſt Sunday ſe'nnight a tender came up Rappahannock, and chaſed a New England ſchooner, outward bound, into Hobb's Hole, from whence ſhe carried her off, as low down the river as Bowler's warehouſe, where ſhe got aground on an oyſter bank, and ſtuck there till the Tueſday following; by which time ſome ſpirited gentlemen in the neighbourhood got together four ſailing boats, and manned them, with a view to retake the prize, and, if poſſible, to board the tender, which was commanded by one of old Goodrich's ſons, and had on board a large quantity of ſail canvaſs, &c. &c. As ſoon as the tender's people ſaw our veſſels bearing down upon them, they ſet fire to the prize, and quitted her; upon which ſome ſmall boats

from the ſhore put off, and arrived time enough to extinguiſh the fire, without its materially damaging the veſſel, having only one or two of her ſails burned. Mr. Hugh Walker, and mr. Richard Banks, who commanded two of the veſſels, got quickly up with the tender, and engaged her at cloſe quarters for at leaſt 15 or 20 minutes, with ſmall-arms, during which a valuable negro man, a pilot on board mr. Walker's veſſel, was ſhot through the head, attempting to board, and three or four of the tender's people were ſeen to fall; when, a breeze ſpringing up, mr. Goodrich took the advantage of it, and ran off, leaving his prize behind, which is now ſafely ſecured. During the action, mr. Charles M'Carty of Richmond, mr. John Edmondſon, and mr. Nathaniel Crow, of Eſſex, mr. James Montague of Middleſex, with mr. Walker and mr. Banks, greatly diſtinguiſhed themſelves, by their intrepid and gallant behaviour; and capt. Thomas Straſhley, and mr. Thomas Bowler, of Eſſex, who commanded the two other veſſels, although they did not get up in time to engage, yet ſhewed much zeal and alacrity, and no doubt, had they been preſent, would have ſignalized themſelves.

Yeſterday evening, his Excellency the General, attended by his aids-de-camp and ſecretary, with adjutant-general Bullitt, arrived at head-quarters in this city, from Suffolk, having viſited Portſmouth, the Great Bridge, and Kemp's Landing; and we hear, that ſeveral effective regulations for cruſhing the Tory intereſt in that quarter have taken place. The town of Portſmouth has ſuffered in no other reſpect than that of *demoliſhing the lodgings, entirely*, of three noted and diſaffected perſons, and ſeizing a quantity of ſtores, the property of Tories. Old capt. Goodrich, and mr. George Blair, late of Smithfield, are now in Suffolk jail; ſent by the Council of Safety in North Carolina for trial, having been taken on that coaſt in a piratical veſſel.

Mr. PURDIE,

BY the following paſſage from Plutarch's life of Publicola, it appears that *commiſſioners* are no new contrivance, and that the people may be eaſily duped by them.

Your's, &c. A CUSTOMER.

"AMBASSADOURS came from Tarquin (to the Romans, after his expulſion) with letters calculated to gain the "people, and inſtructions to treat with "them in ſuch a manner as might be moſt "likely to corrupt them; as they were "to tell them, from the king, that he had "bid adieu to his high notions, and was "willing to liſten to very moderate conditions. Though the conſuls were of "opinion that they ſhould be admitted to "confer with the people, Valerius would "not ſuffer it, but oppoſed it ſtrongly; "inſiſting, that no pretext for innovation "ſhould be given the needy multitude, "who might conſider war as a greater "grievance than tyranny itſelf. After "this, ambaſſadours came to declare that "he would give up all thoughts of the "kingdom, and lay down his arms, if "they would but ſend him his treaſures, "and other effects, that his family and "friends might not want a ſubſiſtence in "their exile. Many perſons inclined to "indulge him in this, and Collatinus in "particular agreed to it; but Brutus, a "man of great ſpirit, and quick reſent-"ment, ran in to the forum, and called "his colleague *traitor*, for being diſpoſed "to grant the enemy the means to carry "on the war, and recover the crown, "when indeed it would be too much to "grant them bread in the place where "they might retire to. The citizens be-"ing aſſembled on that occaſion, Caius "Minutius, a private man, was the firſt "who delivered his ſentiments to them, "adviſing Brutus, and exhorting the "Romans, to take care that the treaſures "ſhould fight for them againſt the ty-"rants, rather than for the tyrants againſt "*them*. The Romans, however, were "of opinion, that while they retained "that liberty for which they began the "war, they ſhould not reject the offered "peace for the ſake of the treaſures, but "caſt them out together with the tyrants. "In the mean time, Tarquinius made "but ſmall account of his effects; but "the demand of them furniſhed a pre-"tence for *ſounding the people*, and for "*preparing a ſcene of treachery*. This "was carried on by the ambaſſadours, "under pretence of taking care of the "effects; part of which, they ſaid, they were "to ſell, part to collect, and the reſt to "ſend away. Thus they gained time "to *corrupt* two of the beſt families in "Rome."

Mr. PURDIE,

THE author who ſigns himſelf *An Enemy to Impoſitions*, in your laſt week's paper, ſhould, I think, if actuated from principle, have ſtigmatiſed the particular perſons by whom he had ſuffered (for, certain it is, good and bad there are of all conditions of men) and not have involved the innocent with the guilty. The publick might then have guarded againſt thoſe VULTURES (for I believe that kind of creature as *voracious* as any) and have been equally benefited with himſelf; for we cannot doubt, as the gentleman complains in ſo publick a manner, but he will be cautious in future to avoid the like impoſition. And I think it would have been but manly to have given us his proper name, as thereby the innocent might have known their profeſſed enemy; for ſuch I muſt think him who, for the loſs perhaps of ſixpence in the ſettlement of a bill, would injure the characters of hundreds (if not more) at leaſt as reputable in life as himſelf. With regard to the neglect of rates, &c. preſcribed by law, the gentleman's name, in all probability, might have been requiſite (if a man of conſequence) to have enforced implicit obedience to his requeſt; without which, I can aſſure you he muſt expect diſappointment from your's and the publick's ſervant.

A TAVERN-KEEPER.

*** *On Monday next will be publiſhed,*
THE AMERICAN CRISIS.

THE Committee of Safety deſire the commanding-officers of the ſeveral minute battalions to procure and return, without delay, an exact liſt of the number of men in each company, and how they are furniſhed with arms, that the ſame may be laid before the Convention.

EDMUND PENDLETON, preſident.

PURSUANT to powers received from the Hon. the Continental Congreſs, the Committee of Safety are ready to grant commiſſions for making repriſals upon the property of the people of *Great Britain*, at ſea, or in the rivers, below high-water mark, to any perſons who ſhall apply for them, and comply with the terms mentioned by Congreſs.

EDMUND PENDLETON, preſident.

APOLLO *ſtands at the ſubſcriber's, in* Brunſwick *county, and will cover mares this ſeaſon on the ſame terms he did the laſt*, viz. 30*s. the leap*, 4*l. the ſeaſon, and* 6*l. for the privilege of ſending a mare to him till a colt is obtained. The ſeaſon to end the* 15*th of* Auguſt. *Good paſturage will be provided for the mares, and the utmoſt care taken of them; but the proprietors muſt not expect to be indemnified for thoſe which may be loſt.*

RICHARD ELLIOT.

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 1, 1776.

TWO JOURNEYMEN TAILORS, who underſtands their buſineſs, will meet with good encouragement by applying to

(2) WILLIAM NICOLSON.

APRIL COURT, 1776.

Suſſex, ſc.

TWO *writings, purporting the laſt wills and teſtaments of* Martha *and* Anne Moore, *deceaſed, were preſented into court and offered for proof; but, for reaſons appearing, the court deferred receiving ſuch proof till next court, when it is expected all perſons intereſted in the eſtates of the ſaid decedents will attend.* 1‖

WILL. CLAIBORNE, jun. clerk.

For SALE,

A TRACT *of good tobacco or grain land, in* Brunſwick *county, on* Meherrin *river, about* 8 *miles above* Hicks's Ford, *containing* 520 *acres,* 60 *or* 70 *of which are low grounds, with a good dwelling-houſe, kitchen, dairy, ſmokehouſe, granary, and orchard, therein. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber, who lives on the premiſes.*

2‖ *WILLIAM FINCH.*

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 3, 1776.

LOST *on the way from mr.* Holt's *of* Hog Iſland, *to col.* William Harwood's, *in* Warwick *county, a large black leather pocket book, in which were one* 8*l. Convention bill, three* 20*s. bills, and ſome ſmall bills; alſo three lottery tickets in the weavers ſcheme*, Dublin, *of the following numbers,* 12,363, 12,364, 12,365, *with ſome receipts and other papers. Whoever finds the ſame, and returns it to me, or col.* William Harwood, *ſhall have* 20*s.*

‖ *RICHARD NESTOR.*

LOST *at* Fauquier *courthouſe, at the general muſter, a SILVER WATCH made by* D. Danby, London, *No.* 1418. *A reward of two dollars ſhall be given to the perſon who produces me the ſaid watch, and no queſtions aſked.*

JOHN SIDDALL.

APRIL 29, 1776.

SUNDRY *goods imported contrary to the aſſociation to be ſold for ready money, at mr.* Humphrey Billups's *in* Gloucester *county, on* Monday *the* 13*th of* May, *if fair, otherwiſe next fair day.*

COMMITTED *to the publick jail in* Williamſburg, *a runaway negro man named* Tobit, *who ſays he belongs to* Winfield Coſby *in* Hanover *county, but eloped from* Giles Harding, *in* Goochland *county, to whom he was hired by his maſter. He is a tall well made fellow, thin viſage, and is blind in his left eye. His maſter is deſired to apply for him, pay charges, and take him away.*

(tf.) *PETER PELHAM.*

COMMITTED *to the publick jail in* Williamſburg, *a runaway* Iriſh *ſervant man, named* Thomas Doyle, *belonging to mr.* John Ballendine, *who is deſired to apply for him, pay charges, and take him away.*

(tf) *PETER PELHAM.*

N. B. *Mr.* Ballendine *has offered a reward of* 8 *dollars to any perſon who will convey him to mr.* John Younghuſband, *in* Richmond.

STOLEN *from the ſubſcriber, on* Thurſday *the* 18*th of* April, *a likely black mare* 7 *years old this ſpring, about* 4 *feet* 10 *inches high, branded on the near ſhoulder and buttock O; paces, trots, and gallops, and is an excellent chair nag; ſhe has a blaze face, ſome ſaddle ſpots, a ſwitch tail, hanging mane, and one of her hind feet white, though at preſent I cannot remember which. Whoever will bring the ſaid mare to me, living near* Todd's Bridge, *in* King & Queen *county, ſhall have* 40*s. reward.*

2‖ *BENJAMIN SCOTT.*

STOLEN *or STRAYED from mr.* James Southall's *paſture, about the* 15*th of* February *laſt, a ſorrel horſe* 4 *feet* 7 *or* 8 *inches high,* 5 *or* 6 *years old, his hind feet white, and was bred by col.* Bland, *near* Peterſburg. *Whoever delivers the ſaid horſe to mr.* Southall, *in* Williamſburg, *ſhall have* 40*s. reward.*

IT being thought neceſſary for the publick ſervice to keep a body of *SHIP CARPENTERS* in conſtant employment, this is to give notice, that *TWO COMPANIES*, conſiſting of one CAPTAIN and thirty MEN each, are to be raiſed. The captain is to have *ONE DOLLAR* per diem, the men *HALF a DOLLAR*, their proviſions and rum. They are to find their own tools and arms. Such as are willing to engage may repair to Williamſburg or Suffolk.

THE noted horſe REGULUS, late the property of *William Fitzhugh*, eſq; of *Chatham*, now ſtands at the *Falls* plantation, in *Cheſterfield*, in high perfection, and will cover mares this ſeaſon at 20s. the leap ready money, or 30s. with proſſary notes, and 4l. the ſeaſon, for which notes on demand, or merchants orders, will be expected before the mares are taken away, when a diſcount of 15 per cent. may be had on prompt payment. Enſurance 6l. The mares by the ſeaſon will run in as fine paſture as any in the colony, and all poſſible care will be taken of them; but I will not be anſwerable for eſcapes, or any that may be ſtolen.

Regulus is a beautiful bay, full ſized, well marked, and remarkable for getting fine foals, both as to beauty and ſize. He was bred by the late col. *Baylor*, and got by his horſe *Fearnought* out of *Jenny Diſmal*, who was got by old *Diſmal*; he won 1000 guineas ſweepſtakes, and five king's plates, without being once beaten. His ſire was the *Godolphin Arabian*. *Jenny Diſmal*'s dam was got by lord *Godolphin*'s *Whiteſoot*.

Regulus, while the property of mr. *Fitzhugh*, won 50l. at *Port Royal*, at *Annapolis*, two 50 pounds (when he beat the famous running horſe *Apollo*, and the firſt rate horſes of *Maryland*) at *Upper Marlbrough* 50l. at *Leeds* town 60l. and at *Fredericksburg* the jockey club of 100 guineas, at which time he carried 10 ſtone; and, although a covering horſe, he beat mr. *Page*'s horſe *Damon*, mr. *Brent*'s horſe *Figure*, mr. *Spotſwood*'s horſe *Eclipſe*, and ſeveral others.

WILLIAM BLACK.

*** It was, in ſome meaſure, neceſſary to be thus particular, to diſtinguiſh this horſe from one of the ſame name who lately ſtood in this neighbourhood.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *Prince George*, the 2d inſtant (*April*) three negro fellows, *viz. WILL*, *DAVIE*, and *WILL*. One of the fellows named *Will* is near 6 feet high, of a very black complexion, much troubled with ſore eyes, and fond of playing the fiddle. *Davie* is 18 or 19 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a yelloviſh complexion, and has what is commonly called a ſcalled head. *Will* is about 20 years old, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, has a remarkable black ſmooth ſkin, a ſcar on his forehead, and ſhews his teeth very much when he laughs. I will give 5l. to any perſon who will deliver the aforeſaid fellows to me, or ſecure them in any jail, ſo that I get them again, or 33s. for either, with all reaſonable charges for bringing them.

(tf) THOMAS PENISTONE.

TAKEN up in *Prince Edward*, a reddiſh or ſorrel roan mare about 8 years old, 4 feet 3 or 4 inches high, and branded on the near buttock A. Poſted, and appraiſed to 5l. 10s. JOSEPH READ.

TAKEN up in *Mecklenburg*, ten hogs, about 3 or 4 years old, one of them a black barrow, the others ſpotted and ſandy, marked with a crop and underkeel in the right ear, and an underkeel in the left. Poſted, and appraiſed to 3l. 15s.

THOMAS WADKINS.

WILLIAMSBURG, *April* 13, 1776.

THOSE gentlemen who are ſtill indebted to the eſtate of mrs. *Clementina Rind*, deceaſed, and mr. *John Pinkney*, for Gazettes, &c. are deſired to be ſo obliging as to ſend their reſpective balances by the hands of thoſe gentlemen who are choſen delegates for the reſpective counties, as they are expected to meet here the beginning of next month. This will be acknowledged as a particular favour, as there are many large debts ſtill due from the ſaid eſtate. Proper accounts and receipts will be delivered to the perſons who ſettle with their very humble ſervant,

JACOB BRUCE, for the adminiſtrator.

*** Thirteen months Gazette due mrs. *Rind*'s eſtate, 13s. 6d. Sixteen ditto due mr. *John Pinkney*, 16s. 8d.

For SALE, either by the whole body, or in parcels,

A VALUABLE tract of land, containing about 900 acres, and lying on *Slate* river, near *Buckingham* courthouſe. Great part of this tract is rich low ground, and the high land is very good in general. On the tract is a dwelling-houſe, and all convenient outhouſes for cropping. A conſiderable part of the purchaſe money muſt be paid when the land is conveyed and a right made, and long credit will be allowed for the balance. Any perſon, or perſons, inclinable to purchaſe, would chooſe, no doubt, to view the land; a more particular deſcription, therefore, is unneceſſary. Apply to the ſubſcriber, or to mr. *John Glover* on the premiſes, to ſee the land and know the terms, both of which it is hoped will pleaſe.

THOMAS MILLER.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, on *Sunday* the 14th inſtant, in the night, a dark bay horſe near 15 hands high, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, a ſtar in his forehead, and I think three white feet; he paces ſlow in the ſaddle, goes well in a chair, and draws remarkably well in geer of any kind, and is about 9 or 10 years old. I will give 40s. to any perſon who will give me ſuch information that I get him again, 3l. if delivered to the ſubſcriber, near *Four Mile* creek, and on conviction of the thief 5l. JOHN PLEASANTS.

N. B. I have heard that a perſon was ſeen on the above horſe the day after he was taken, inquiring the road to *Newcaſtle*. 2

STRAYED or STOLEN from *Williamſburg*, about the 14th of this inſtant (*April*) a ſorrel horſe, bred in *New Kent*, about 14 hands high, about ſeven years old, with a hanging mane and bob tail, his breaſt a little rubbed with harneſs, his brand (if any) forgot. Whoever brings him to the Conſtitutional Poſt Office will be directed to the owner, who promiſes a reward of 20s.

TAKEN up in *Caroline*, a dark bay horſe, 14 or 15 years old, 4 feet 5 inches high, a large ſnip on his noſe, a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, but has no brand perceivable. Poſted, and appraiſed to 3l.

GEORGE TURNER.

TAKEN up in *Auguſta*, a red bay mare, 4 years old this ſpring, about 13 hands high, has a ſtar in her forehead, is a natural pacer, and branded on the near ſhoulder S, but very dull. Poſted, and appraiſed to 5l. 7s. 6d.

THOMAS STEEL.

TAKEN up in *Amelia*, a dark red and white heifer, marked with a ſmooth crop in the right ear, and a half-moon in the under ſide of the left. Poſted, and appraiſed to 20s.

WILLIAM AVORY.

SUFFOLK, *April* 10, 1776.

I AM under the neceſſity of ſailing for the *Weſt Indies* about the firſt of next month, from whence I propoſe returning as ſoon as I poſſibly can. As no partner of the houſe of *Gibſon*, *Donaldſon*, and *Hamilton*, will be in the country after I ſail, I requeſt all thoſe who have any claims againſt the ſaid concern will apply before that time, and they ſhall be paid. I ſhall take it extremely kind in thoſe indebted to the concern, who have not yet ſettled their accounts, if they would call and have them adjuſted and ſettled, by ſpecialties or otherwiſe, as may be moſt convenient.

DOUGLAS HAMILTON.

THE noted running horſe GIFT, 16 hands 3 inches high, a beautiful cheſtnut, got by *Nonpareil*, his dam by *Moreton*'s *Traveller*, out of a hunter mare, ſtands near *Bradley*'s ordinary, in *Culpeper* county, and will cover at 30s. the ſeaſon, two dollars the ſingle leap, or 3l. enſurance.

JOHN C. COCKE.

PURSUANT to the laſt will and teſtament of *William Eaton*, jun. deceaſed, will be ſold at private ſale about 1200 acres of valuable land lying on the north ſide of *Roanoke* river, near the ſaid *Eaton*'s ferry (commonly called *Rawlings*'s ferry) in the upper end of *Northampton* county, *North Carolina*. There are on the ſaid tract of land three plantations, in but indifferent order. It is needleſs to ſay any thing more of the quality and advantages attending the ſaid land than that it contains about 300 acres of valuable low grounds, and no gentleman would chooſe to purchaſe ſo valuable a tract without firſt viewing it. Three different payments will be allowed the purchaſer, or purchaſers; the firſt on the 25th of *December*, and two yearly payments for the reſidue, on giving bond, with approved ſecurity, to

WILLIAM EATON, executors.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of land in *Hanover* county, containing 212 acres, whereon is a good dwelling-houſe, two ſtories high, 40 feet long and 18 feet wide, a good kitchen, ſtorehouſe, ſtable, and new garden, &c. the place healthy and pleaſant, and in an agreeable neighbourhood, about 18 miles from *Hanover* town. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the terms of the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

(4) JOHN THORNTON.

For SALE,

A TRACT of land on *Pamunkey* river, *Hanover* county, about a mile below *Rocky Mill*, containing 600 acres, or thereabouts, whereon is a large dwelling-houſe with four rooms on a floor, and all neceſſary outhouſes, in good repair. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, in *Louiſa* county.

(tf) DAVID HOOPS.

To be SOLD,

THE plantation where I now live, containing 320 acres of land, about three miles above *Peterſburg*, whereon is a large new brick dwelling-houſe 54 feet by 32, with four rooms, and a fluſh paſſage, below ſtairs, and five rooms above, very commodiouſly contrived, and the building well executed, a brick kitchen 32 feet by 16, two rooms below, and two above ſtairs, with all other neceſſary offices, in good repair, and ſeveral orchards of the beſt kind of fruit trees. This ſeat being well known, I think a more accurate deſcription unneceſſary. The time of payment will be made eaſy to the purchaſer, and the terms known by applying to mr. *Thomas Ruffin*, or

(tf) ROBERT NEWSUM

ARTICLES of Intelligence, Eſſays, Advertiſements, &c. are thankfully received for this Paper, the Price of which is 12*ſ.* 6*d.* per Annum; Advertiſements inſerted as uſual. PRINTING WORK done with Care and Expedition, and on reaſonable Terms.